

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1896.

Wait Not Till Too Late!

"Wait!" is the word of the enemies of free Cuba in this country. During the months in which the Cuban question was under debate in Congress, it was dinned into the ears of the Senate and the House. Wait! It is the burden of the advice which is now pressed upon Mr. CLEVELAND. It is used in the way of remonstrance, warning, and foolery. It is a favorite word in Spain.

The Government is asked to wait for "more information" than it has been able to procure in a twelvementh. Wait until the opportunity for rendering a service is lost, until we can neither check Spain nor encourage Cuba. Wait for the opening of the rainy season, and for the end of it, and for the period afterward. Wait for WEYLER, and then for his successor. Wait till Spain gives up the fight, or till the Cubans are crushed. Wait till e reënforcements arrive from Spain. Wait till the Spanish decrees are fully carried out and the butcheries are ended in the extermination of the patriots. Wait till the muffled shricks of freedom are heard no more from Cuba. Wait till Gomez is in Havans or WEYLER in Cubitas. Wait till Cuba is ruined. But is it not time for the voice of America

to be heard? Have we not already waited long enough ?

Could Spain Get Allies?

Cable despatches say that already the drain of able-bodied men to the armies of Spain is felt unfavorably in the tilling of her fields. If this be a premature or exaggerated complaint, it is yet obvious that the cost of the Cuban war in men and money, with the cutting down of her income from the island, will force the kingdom sooner or later to cast about her for mean to prolong the struggle.

Already, from time to time, we hear rumors of her calling on other countries to help her with her difficult task. France has n spoken of as such a possible ally, and even the price to be paid, perhaps in agree ments relating to the Morocco coast, has been conjectured.

Such alleged negotiating we may perhaps take as a groundless surmise, at least for the time. But even should Spain be driven to straits so humiliating, it is not likely that she would find anybody to help her.

An attempt to crush the patriot cause in Cuba by a European coalition would be regarded in our country as a movement hostile to the United States. On that point we need only to cite the words of Secretary MARCY, written to Minister BUCHANAN on July 2, 1858:

"While the United States would resist at every hazard the transference of Cubs to any European na-tion, they would exceedingly regret to see Spain re-sorting to any power for assistance to uphold her rule over it. Such a dependence on foreign aid would in effect invest the auxiliary with the character of a pror, and give it a pretext to interfere in our affaire and also generally in those of the North American

We do not think that any European power would risk embroiling itself with the United States for the sake of helping Spain out of her trouble. Months ago an influential Spanish newspaper urged that the nations on that side of the ocean had a common interest in the downfall of the rebellion in Cuba, but there was no eager rush to support the cause of Spain. In fighting Cuba she can count on no such help.

What Belligerent Rights Would Mean

Some of Cuba's champions in the Senate. including conspicuously Senator TURPIE and Senator Call, seem to think that the great military leader's orders to his the concurrent resolutions, just passed, not go far enough. Congress to recognize the Cuban repub-He, not only as a belligerent, but as an independent State, and then to interpose by force on its behalf. We have no doubt that the independence of Cuba altimately will be acknowledged and schieved, but meanwhile we have reason to believe that the representatives of the revolutionists will be satisfied if one step be taken at a time. Perhaps they are more keenly alive than are some of their A zerican friends to the advantages which a recognized status of belligerency will involve. Let us glance at some of them.

We observe, in the first place, that the moment the Cubans are acknowledged as belligerents the whole character of the warfare waged against them by the Spanfards will have to be changed. Not an hour longer could the latter pursue their programme of extermination without provoking an outery of horror from the civilized world. At present the revolutionists are dealt with as pirates if captured at sea, and as brigands if made prisoners on land. Once proclaimed belligerents, they would become entitled to the humane and merciful treatment prescribed by modern usage for prisoners of war. If not exchanged, they would have a right to decent lodging and proper food, and, when sick or wounded, to meddcal or surgical attendance. If this were the only gain accruing from the status of belerency, it would be of immense value to the Cubans, who at present are hunted like wild animals; and it would be of benefit to the Spanish themselves, who are degraded by WEYLER's savagery. It would be better for both sides if the war in Cuba were conducted in a civilized way.

For aggressive purposes also the acquisttion of belligerent rights would be useful to the revolutionists. For instance, they would obtain forthwith the power of borrowing money through an issue of bonds, a power which was exercised by the thirteen American colonies during our war for independence, and again by the Confederate States during the war of the rebellion. With such pecuniary resources, they would be able to secure the arms and ammunition of which they stand in urgent need, and without which they can seldom venture to fight a pitched battle on a considerable scale. All that is needed to enable the revclutionists to take and hold large towns is the possession of artillery, which the floating of a Cuban loan would give them. In a word, the concession of belligerency means the bestowal of the sinews of war.

On sea, as well as on land, the Cubans will become dangerous antagonists, as soon as they get beligerent rights. They will acquire the power to issue letters of marque, and it will be easy to find vessels willing to hoist the Cuban flag and to act as privateers. How much might be accomplished by a single vessel of the kind has been set forth in a striking and timely brochure, entitled "The Captured Cu-

tle book recounts the fortunes of a tramp steamer, the Rosario, which had been chartered to convey the armament of an Argentine cruiser to Buenos Ayres. A band of Irish revolutionists, having gained possession of this vessel, lay in wait for one of the Cunard ocean greyhounds, the Grampania, fired a shot across her bows, captured her, and transferred to her the cruiser's armament. Then the Cunarder, her own crew and passengers having been set adrift in the tramp steamer, proceeded to cruise northward and southward over the eastward and westward transatlantic tracks, with a certainty of intercepting most of the great ships which would start from both sides before the news of the Grampania's capture could reach them. The result of the cruise, as worked out by Mr. RIDEING, was that the Grampania, before she was taken by an American war vessel, had destroved six great steamships, worth in the aggregate about \$8,000,000, exclusive of

the value of their cargoes. The applicability of the "Captured Cuparder's" experience to the Cuban situation is obvious. The continuance of the attempt to suppress the revolution requires the maintenance of incessant communication between Spain and the island for the pur pose of supplying reenforcements and milltary stores. Of the passenger steamers chartered with this end in view by the Madrid Government some are of notable size and speed. The seizure of one of these by a Cuban privateer in the way suggested by Mr. RIDEING, if vigorously turned to so sount against her sister ships, might interrupt for a certain period the transportation of stores to the island, and, at all events, would cripple seriously Spain's maritime resources and provide the revolutionists with a great quantity of munitions of war. Such an employment of privateers to break or embarrass an enemy's communications with his base of supplies would constitute an important addition to their general util-

ity in the rôle of commerce destroyers. We assure Senator TURPIE that the official representatives of the Cuban revolutionists know very well what they are about when for the moment they confine themselves to a request for the bestowal of belligerent rights.

Retaliation.

We do not attach much importance to this statement in a Havana letter to which we have given place:

"The insurgents now will retailate on the promi-ent Conservatives who have been advocating that all the Cuban sympathizers be shot. The Retrogrades or opservatives who are caught outside of the city of Havana will be hanged. These Retrogrades are the cause of the reign of terror that now exists in the interior, and the insurgents know it. The Retrogrades insisted on the appointment of Whylen when Mantinez Campos was re-moved, and have urged him to be more rigorous This retailation does not apply to the Spaniards who do not interfere in the war."

The chief reason why we disregard the statement is that it runs contrary to the policy which Cuba adopted at the opening of the war, and has steadily maintained all along. Retaliation upon Spain for deeds perpetrated in violation of the rules of war is prohibited by the authorities of the Cuban Government and by the military leaders of the revolution. We recently quoted the words of the President of the republic upon the subject, and we have given the exact language of General-in-Chief GOMEZ in regard to it. GOMEZ has given orders against retaliation, in terms plain and direct, and we may say that his orders are very sure to be obeyed by the troops under his command. The discipline of the revolutionary army, as we have often had occasion to know, is rigid, and the penalties for the non-observance of it are fearlessly administered. We have had accounts of the execution of insurgent oldiers who had been guilty of misdeeds, even of the maltreatment of enemies who had fallen into their hands-Spanish prisoners taken in battle are protected so long as they may be held, and are sent back within the Spanish lines after they have been disarmed. Most stern have been suggestion that Canadian food staples might forces against the commission of acts in re- those of the United States. The Liberals taliation for wrongs suffered at the hands of the enemy.

It is possible that the statement we have quoted from the Havana letter may apply o non-combatants who have been, or whose families have been, outraged by Spanish troops, under WEYLER's decrees. We could not wonder if revenge should be taken by these men.

There must at times be an almost irresistible impulse to retaliate upon Spain, even among the disciplined soldiers of Cuba. These soldiers know of the Spanish atrocities, know that their comrades taken in battle are butchered, that their wives or children are killed in cold blood, that the hospitals containing their wounded are destroyed, and that sympathizers with them receive no mercy. On would think that it must be hard for their officers to restrain them when Spanish prisoners are in their hands as the crash of rifles turned upon Cuban prisoners in Spanish hands is heard. We must think it is only by the highest discipline that they are

restrained. We have not a doubt that the Cuban roops will continue to refrain from deeds like those which have blackened the name of Spain in Cuba. It may be expected, however, that the malignant prompters of these deeds who come within reach of the vengeance of the victims of the deeds will suffer by that vengeance.

Disappointment for the Golden State and the Empire City.

We had news from San Francisco some time ago that an organized body of the business men there had got up a plan for the holding of a gigantic California Exposition in the city of New York, in the month of May this year, under the auspices of the San Francisco Board of Trade. Prophecies of the grandeur of the affair were printed by our California contemporaries. The Golden State was to be made known to the Eastern people. We heard of the spectacle that we were to behold here, in Madison Square Garden. We were to see California's finest products and wares, her edibles and potables, fruits and flowers, orange and palm trees, yellow and white bullion, flumes and wine presses, log cabins and adobe houses; we were to see models of her mines, mining camps, ranches, and vineyards, be sides natural vaqueros, Modocs, Vigilantes, fandango dancers, and Forty-niners. We were to be allowed to gaze upon a provocative cascade of California claret, thirty-five feet high and twenty-five broad. rolling over crystal walls under electric lights. It was to be a combination of wonderland and practical business

As general manager Mr. WALTER H. WICKES, an enterprising Californian, was chosen; and there were also a secretary, a treasurer, and other business officers.

We were pleased with the idea. We of-

as we heard of it. We spoke for the Empire City when we said that New York would blow the trumpet in honor of California. The month of May is a pleasant one in this part of the country, and we were sure that California would enjoy berself in our festive town, as New York would enjoy the sights

of California in Madison Square Garden. We are grieved by news from San Francisco that the Exposition is to be deferred, has been postponed till some other time of the year not yet fixed. After all arrangements for the affair had been made in California, the San Francisco Board of Trade refused to come to time. It was an unexpected setback. The officers of the Board entertained a design different from that of the managers of the Exposition, and the two parties could not be brought to an agreement. This was one cause of the postponement. Another cause of it, we regret to learn, was the lack of the desired cooperation on the part of New York.

Not a word of welcome was heard California from Governor Monton or the Legislature, from Mayor STRONG or the Board of Aldermen, from our Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade; not a word, though the Governor of California had said he would ome here with the Exposition. Discouraging letters were sent from this city to San Francisco, several of the papers of which place struck out against the Exposition.

New York is blameworthy in the case. It is just like New York. We miss som of our best chances because of the negligence of our rulers, and the dulness of our organized commercial bodies.

We can but hope that we may see California in New York next autumn.

The Situation at Ottawa.

It is appounced in an official newspaper, published at Toronto, that the Dominion

Government is about to withdraw the socalled remedial bill by which separate Catholieschools were to be established in Manitoba against the will of the people of that province. How is this manceuvre likely to affect the prospects of the Conservatives at the coming general election ? The motive which impels the leaders of the Conservative party to take this step is obvious. They hope to kill two birds with one stone. Had they passed the remedial bill, which, notwithstanding its defects, has been advocated by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, they would probably have retained their hold upon the province of Quebec, but they would certainly have lost Ontario. By withdrawing the bill at the last moment on the plea that it meets with insuperable obstruction, they expect to convince their former supporters in Ontario that there was never any real intention of carrying the measure. At the same time, the Bishops and priests in Quebec will be assured that but for the opposition of the Liberals, the bill would have become a law. Thus to carry water on both shoulders is a difficult operation, and the successors of Sir John MACDONALD may find that they have overreached themselves. The differences of opinion excited by the school question are not susceptible of repression or of compromise, and probably the only effect of the evasive move contemplated by the Dominion Government will be to defer a Ministerial crisis until after the opening of the next Parliament. The chances are that in the general election now near at hand the candidates backed by the Bishops and priests in Quebec will be forced to promise an immediate renewal of the demand for separate schools, while the members of Parliament returned by the overwhelming Protestant majority in Ontario will have to pledge themselves to resist the coercion by the Dominion Government of their co-religionists in Manitoba.

The election will turn upon this question and it will be useless for the Conservative to try to divert the minds of the electors to an Imperial Federation scheme, even though this should be rendered tempting by the will find it easy to convince the constituen cies that the British Parliament will never tax the grain imported into Great Britain from the great American republic in order to benefit Canadian producers. As regards this point, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN occupies precisely the same position which was taken by Lord RIPON, his predecessor in the Colonial Office. No proposal looking to an increase of the price of breadstuffs in England could pass the House of Commons notwithstanding the great majority now possessed by the Unionists in that body, for every clear-sighted British politician knows that the support of such a measure would be

fatal to his party and to himself. We find it hard to credit the report which, according to our correspondent, is current at Toronto, that the Canadian Pacific Railway hopes, before the present Ottawa Parliament expires, to secure the passage of a measure authorizing the Doninion Gowrnment to buy back from the railway 12,000,000 acres of its land grant in the Northwest at \$2 per acre. We can understand why such a transaction should ommend itself to the Canadian Pacific Railway, for if Senator Elkins shall succeed in depriving this foreign and hostile corporation of the bonding privileges which enable it to underbid American competitors, it will find itself in a bad way. But to saddle the people of Canada with an additional debt of \$24,000,000 is not a sagacious mode of beginning a campaign.

Not only in the approaching general election, but as long as the Canadian confederation exists, the school question will be the pivot on which Dominion politics will turn. Indoubtedly the Catholics of Manitoba have a right to separate schools under the British North America act and under the Manitoba act, as these organic laws have been construed by the highest judicial auhority. It is equally certain that the Protestants of that province will not concede to their Catholic fellow citizens the educational rights which they have been adjudged to possess. There is no solution of the question except a dissolution of the

The Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Committee will neet in May to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention at which will be chosen delegates at large and alternates to attend the Chicago National Convention of July 7.

The meeting of the State Committee will be harmonious. Three successive defeats sustained by the Democracy in New York since March 4, 1893, have appeased even he most obstreperous. The twittering of the cuckoo Democrats and the boisterous outcries of the stalwart contestants have een lulled into one grand sweet song.

But although the deliberations of the Democratic State Committee next month are likely to be peaceable, a radical differharder," by Mr. W. H. Ridking. This lit- fered a welcome to the Exposition as soon | ence of opinion on a question of political

expediency separates the leaders into two groups. There will be an informal meeting of Democratic leaders in town to-day to bring about, if possible, a mutually sat-isfactory understanding. Some of these Democrats are for postponing until the latter part of June the holding of the Democratic State Convention, in order that it may follow the adjournment of the Republican National Convention in St. Louis, and deal, therefore, with national questions as defined by the Republicans. The holding of a Democratic State Convention at so late a day would leave in abeyance the enunciation of State or local issues, and enable the Democrats of New York to take of one sort and another, it becomes every full advantage of any errors or difficulties year more difficult to discover the clear able the Democrats of New York to take which may attend the determinations of the Republicans in St Louis.

This policy of delay has the support gen erally of the up-State Democrats, and likewise those of Brooklyn. It has the favor of the rural Democrats, and it is in accord with the policy of the party in New York on previous occasions, when the outlook was not favorable to its success. On the other hand, the Democrats of the

city of New York, reënforced to some extent by the Democrats of other large cities. Brooklyn excepted, are opposed to the polcy of delay. They favor an early Convention in advance of the meeting of the Republicans in St. Louis and before the Republicans shall have made up their Presidential ticket and adopted their platform. These New York Democrats are for beginning the fight at once, for starting the cannonading without any vexatious delay. It is the belief of their leaders that, in opposition to the Raines liquor tax law, the forces of the great and glorious Democracy can be successfully consolidated, and that nothing, in a political sense, is to be gained by waiting for the action of the Republicans in St. Louis, where the consideration of national issues will prevent any attention to such ssues as are confined to any of the States.

In other words, the up-State Democrats are for fighting this year's contest on national issues; the New York city Democrats are for fighting this year's battle on one State issue and for beginning the fighting at once. This is the difference of opinion to which we refer, and which is solely one of judgment and expediency. Who is right? Is the road to victory clear for the Democrats of New York State by coming out against RAINES and his liquor law, or do the factional contentions, asperities, and dangers of the Republican situation in the field of national politics offer the Democ-

racy of New York a better chance? The reason why the rural Democrats are opposed to the plan of an early, or, as they say, a precipitate Democratic Convention, is that they discern no prospect of success in taking up a political issue which does not greatly concern the voters of the interior, who are not profoundly stirred by the hardships imposed on liquor dealers in an increased excise tax, and who are as much opposed to the principle of "Sunday opening" as their Republican fellow citizens. They do not withhold their acknowledgment that opposition to the oppressive and restrictive features of the Raines liquor law may, as did opposition to the so-called ROOSEVELT crusade of a year ago, assist the New York city Democrats somewhat, but they are not unmindful of the fact that the Republicans of New York came out squarely a year ago for the maintenance of the Sunday law which Brother ROOSEVELT, with the aid of Brother PARKER, was upholding, and thus carried the State by 90,000 majority.

As for the Republicans, a review of the present political situation reveals them as willing to begin the fighting now or later on, at the convenience of the Democrats.

There is no good reason why Gen. NELSON . MILES should be made a Lieutenant-General in the army of the United States. Secretary Lamont has spoken rightly on the subject.

Thirty odd years ago the war correspondents were a power in the land. Ther were perhaps the most read of all writers. "Bread and the newspaper," as Dr. Holmes put it, were obtain a preference in British markets over | then the primary wants of the American people. Some of the army correspondents risked life in scouring the battlefields for their news; some were made staff officers; some became famous as writers or public men after the war. Having in youth sounded the praises of others, those that survive are now to celebrate themselves by a monument to be erected on South Mountain. The Treasurer of this novel and interesting project is Mr. E. M. HEALEY, cashier of the old Hagerstown, Md., Bank, hard-by; and to him contributions should be sent. The President is Gov. Lownnes of Maryland. The Secretary is Mr. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, the right choice, a most brilliant and enterprising army correspondent in civil war days, and a genius among his comrades of the pen.

The persons who want the Bullfinch from of the Boston State House torn down are an in eresting lot, and they ought to go and get themselves photographed in a group. As usual in these cases, where prejudice, or interest, or ignorance, or a preconceived opinion, gets the better, even in the minds of decent and educated men, of that sentiment of veneration for his torical monuments, however homely, which ought to prevail everywhere, and in Boston as much as, if not more than, anywhere else, most of the experts, the architects, agree that this part of the State House is all right. It was well built; it is still sturdy.

On the other hand, persons who know nothing whatever about architecture, and have taken the wrong side and stick to it, are very sure that whole concern is liable to tumble down. Take, for instance, the Hon, JOHN DAVIS LONG ome time Governor of the State, and always the Sweet Singer of Hingham. According to him "the dilapidation of the building is very serious. The roof is cracked, the dome is sink ing, the walls are warped, and the floors are uncertain; it is a tumble-down structure." Admit that this is so. It may be that the singing voice of the Hon. JOHN DAVIS LONG is a little cracked now; that its tones have become a little uncertain; that the reverberations from the canorous roof of his mouth have lost a little of their ancient melody. Are these reasons for taking out the voice of Mr. Lono?

Boston, which destroyed the beautiful Han cock House in a moment of unboly greed or foolish forgetfulness, ought to be the last of towns to take any more liberties with the hallowed memorials of its history. A single scale on the tutelar Codfish is worth a hundred thousand new Court Houses.

Was it the Rev. EDWIN JOHNSON or some body else of happy and temperate memory who wrote the beautiful lines:

O, water for me, bright water for me

And wine for the tremulous debauc Whoever wrote it had a single mind. He knew what he wanted. He was averse to the use of wine, and he was prejudiced or determined against water. The Prohibitionists of to day are no less averse to the u-c of wine, nor has their fondness for water grown any colder. But they are in favor of so much else and so many other things that the water on their platform seems to have diminished from a big tank to a paitry little drop, scarcely big enough to refrigerate the tongue of Dives in subterranean Chicago. Here are the Illinois Prohibitionists, for instance, in State Convention assembled. They declare for the prohibition of the liquor business and the abolition of unboly thirst. They likewise declare for against almost everything else there is in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the

waters under the earth. They say that women ought to have the right to vote; that the Chinese civil service reform should be allowed to wag its pigtail over all grades of the public service; that Sunday should be strictly observed; that United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people; that a tariff commis-sion representing all political parties should be appointed, and, finally, they put their full hearts and minds into a cry for the free comage

of silver at the infallible ratio of 16 to 1. In a whole drug store a little medicine glass of water would occupy no preëminent place. It might be difficult, indeed, for the most experienced prescription clerk or pharmacist to find it. So in the platform, crowded with figures and saintly figure of Probibition. Is there any particular reason to suppose that a who pines for liquor prohibition also pines for a tariff commission? As for the civil service reformers, had they not the opportunity to meet from time to time around a small table and to birl at the wine, to an extent sufficient to enable them to endure their own speeches, civil service reform would be as dead as Massic or

the old Falernian. As for free silver, how many and how many times must the Drys bear the words of truth and soberness and close their ears against the same? How often must they be reminded that the one thing for them to advocate with one voice, one mind, ever, always, in health, in disease, is the free coinage of bichloride of gold?

The Hon. JASPER TALBERT, M. C., of South Carolina, seems still a little fevered, as if he had not yet entirely recovered from his fortunately ineffectual struggles with the Hon. WILLIAM EMERSON BARRETT of Massachusetts to break out of the Union. What a heat glows from this recent utterance of this thwarted and restored secessionist:

"If Judas Iscanior could be resurrected, I would prefer him as a Presidential candidate to John G. Cam-

LISLE." Mr. TALBERT needs to go out of doors more and to let the cool fingers of the spring rest on his burning brow. His temperature is too high. And whatever may be the difference between Mr. Carlisle's financial views and Mr. Tal-BERT'S, the South Carolina statesman ought not to forget that his Presidential preference would be impracticable. His favorite was not a native of the United States.

The Hon, PITCHFORK B. TILLMAN has begun to revolve through the West on his way to Denver. Louisville and St. Louis will be permitted to bask in his presence. It is said dedicate. Besides a boom, he has a bolt up his sleeve; he is not a man to travel without a full outfit of the luxuries and necessities of a Demopop statesman in good and regular standing. On his return from instructing the West, Mr. TILLMAN is expected to make a "scorching speech." He may know his own business best, but variety continues to be one of the best seasons of life. He has scorched and boiled and baked and roared and scored and scoffed a good deal already. Something new might now be demanded, something full of peace, soothing to the gold bugs, and not exploding against Wall street more than once second. Even a great Demopop performer makes a mistake in not changing his programmes occasionally.

The Hon. VENTUS ALLEN, a Populist Senator in Congress from Nebraska, has written a letter to the Populist Governor of that State, declining to be a candidate for the Populist nomination for President. He says that there are others in the party who deserve the honor. This is superlative modesty and ought not to frighten away a single enthusiast from Mr. ALLEN'S side. It is true that there are other Populists, but there are no other Mr. ALLENS of Nebraska, no other convolutions convoluting with so much ra-pidity, friction, and loudness of report, no other thoughts piled into the hopper in such heaps, no other voices so penetrating and industrious. No matter how much the Hon. VENTUS ALLEN may shrink from the greatness which he has schieved, he should not be permitted to escape. The Populists should hang on to him, affection ately but firmly, and make him accept the nomination whether he wants it or not.

The cause of resthetics has won at the municipal election in Kansas City. The candidate who wore no cravat has been beaten by a plurality of 1,673. His name was Kumps, a remarkably lovely and caressing appellation. countenance was stern and rockbound. His capillary arrangements seemed to indicate a | majority of the people of the United States are primitive, original, and unspoiled nature. The pealed to many sympathetic eyes. But Kansas City had to make a record. In behalf of the science of the Beautiful, she had to rebuke the man without a necktie; and she has done her duty; and the Hon. HENRY CLAY KUMPF is in

We doubt whether there would be an invincible armada in Cuban-American waters. even if the Spanish naval ships now there were reënforced from the squadron under waiting orders near the northwestern coast of Spain Spain has some good war ships, which are well armed and well manned; but we cannot tell what might happen to them in a battle at sea. Spain lost her fame as a sea power when the first armada was destroyed.

Hill and the Presidency.

From the Recorder No doubt Senator Hill is entitled to the support of the Democracy of the Empire State If he wants it. No man ever made a more herole sacrifice for a party than he made in 1894 for the Democracy. Knowing perfectly well that no candidate who could be nomi nated had a ghost of a show of election, he permitted himself to be forced forward for Governor, simply to hold the organization together. He was beyond quesion the most popular Democrat In the State. What might have happened if any other had run is a mere natter of wild speculation.

"A Short, Red-faced Irishman." From the Army and Navy Journal

In a letter to the editor, Major Edmond G. Fechet Sixth Cavalry, says:

"Some time ago I heard the following story of Gen. P. H. Sheridan from a former officer of the Third Michigan Cavalry: It seems that when that regiment first went out it was without a Colonel, and the officers had an idea that they would like an officer of the regular army to fill the vacancy. At this time the regiment was in St. Louis, and hear ing that a regular officer by the name of Sheridan was in the city, and that he wanted the command of a regiment, a committee was appointed to go to city and see him, or, as the narrator expressed it, to take Sheridan's measure. On the return of the committee the officers assembled to hear its re-port, which was as follows: Well, we went up and saw Mr. Sheridan. He is a short, red faced Irishman, and don't seem to amount to much. We do not think that he would do for Colonel of our regiment.' The gentleman who told me this story gave the names of other officers of the regiment who, he said, could vouch for its truth."

Confessed that He Broke Training.

From the University Courter.

Coach (to college athlete:—Your muscles seem to flabby and your whole system needs toning up. Are you drinking anything? Athlete-Not a drop.

Coach—Then you must be smoking too much Athlete—No; don't smoke at all. Coach-Studying) Athlete-Er-yes-a little.

Coach (indignastly - You've get to stop that. Do you want to lose the game?

A Woman's Good Reason From Tonca Topics

"What makes you so sure that your husband over you as much as ever?" Because I never feel called upon to ask him."

From Town Topics.
Sames—Smile, and the world smiles with you... Brimley-Yes, if you've got the price.

WHAT WILL MR. CLEVELAND DOT A Duty that Cannot Be Ignored; a Respon-sibility Not to Be Evaded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is noticeable that those who most severely criticised Gen. Grant's opinions, policy, and acts while he was President, now cite with approval the message which he sent to Congress giving his reasons for not recognizing as belligerents the armed patriots in Cuba who were then seeking to wring from Spain an acknowledgment of their independence. It is constantly repeated to Mr. Cleveland as a bolster to his course in respect

of the condition of that island to-day. There was no act of Gen. Grant's administration of the foreign affairs of the Government which received and deserved more severe and general censure among his countrymen than that one. So much so that his friends endeavored to palliate his course by throwing the responsibility of it upon his Secretary of State. The unfortunate people of Cuba had been

long suffering under a multitude of wees. At one time they had been prosperous almost beyond belief. They maintained an army of 10,000 Spanish soldiers upon their territory, as well as many ships of war in their harbors They paid many millions of dollars annually into the treasury of their sovereign. Their currency was clinking gold and shining sliver. Riches were everywhere. Although ruled over by a representative of the Crown, sent from Spain, who enjoyed a kingly revenue, exercised royal authority, and kept up a regal state; although, practically, all political rights were denied to them; although all of the principal and most of the subordinate officials were natives of Spain, they were on the whole content ed. Sporadic cases of revolt had occasionally occurred, it is true, but they had been put down, and the island, among the last of Spain's posses sions in the Western world, was claimed to be 'stempre fiel"-ever faithful. But while Cubs was progressing in prosperity.

Spain was retrograding. Her wants exceeded

her supply. Her treasury needed constant re-

plenishing. Her resources at home were almost dried up. Her credit sank to a low ebb. In her extremity she turned to her loyal colonists across the sea. She constantly demanded more doubloons. The more she received the more she wanted. She imposed new taxes upon She increased her exactions until they became unendurable. They begged to be relieved from the dreadful burdens under which they were staggering. They pleaded for representation in national councils in which these burdens originated. Their ories did not reach across the ocean, or, if they did, no heed was given to them. They protested. Their protests were answered by new demands, and these demands were exacted at the sound of the drum and the point of the bayonet. They were treated as mere chattels. They had no rights which the Government of Spain, or its representative on the island, was bound to respect. Ostracized, pillaged, exiled upon the faintest suspicion of disloyalty, they resolved to make a strike for liberty. They revolted. It was only a very few months after the Southern States attempted to secode, and organized a Government, and had taken up arms to defend what they considered to be their rights. before they were recognized as belligerents by all the powers of Europe. The wretched Cu bans, however, who were struggling for their liberty and for the right to enjoy what little had been left to them; for everything, indeed, which makes life worth having, were com-pletely ignored. Even the United States, their neighbor, turned to them the cold shoulder, and President Grant would not recognize them as belligerents, although they had been in arms and fighting for ten years; more than twice the length of time that it took him to reach Appomattox Court House. Worn out in a most unequal contest, with no support or countenance even from those from whom they had a right to expect at least the latter, they were obliged to lay down their arms and put up with such terms as they could obtain.

Peace came, but what a peace! It would be more exact to call it a subjugation. Promises were made them, but only to be broken. Exac tions were heaped upon them; additional hordes of officeholders afflicted them; additional sol diers were billeted upon them; representation in the halls of government, of which they had been assured, was practically denied to them. Their property was virtually confiscated. Their currency changed from shining gold to wretched shipplasters. They were ridden under bit and spur until they could stand it no longer. They revolted again. For more than a year they have been fighting. This time it is do or die with them. Nownere can they look for any sympathy except from the United States. They have appealed to us, not for recognition as a nation, but simply as belligerents, in order that they may gain the rights of soldiers. A vast in favor of granting their request. Congress has enthusiastically passed resolutions to that effect. These resolutions are of no practical value unless they are agreed to and acted upor

by the President. The President looks on with mild complacency He says nothing and does nothing. The allies of Spain here furnish him with many reasons which he appears to consider sound, why he should not act. They cite to him Gen. Grant's course. They tell him there is no Government (other than that of Spain) in Cuba; that the insurgents possess no seaport, no war vessels, no properly organized army; that those in arms are not soldiers, but banditti; that there is really no war there. When he is reminded of the alacrity, not to say the unjustifiable precip itancy, with which Spain recognized the South ern Confederacy as belligerents, before a battle of the Union, it is replied that the Confederacy was a Government complete in all of its parts; that it had armed and equipped large armies and had put them in the field; that it possessed

ports and vessels of war. Did the United States ever recognize the existence of a Confederate Government, or admit that any of the Southern States were separate Governments? When the Ambassadors from South Carolina went to Washington to negotiate a treaty for the surrender of the public property in that State to the State Government, were they received as Ambassadors or treated with as such ? Was Mr. Davis recognized as the President of any Government by Mr. Lincoln? Was the Confederate Congress ever recognized as a Congress beyond its own limits? Have any of its acts ever been recognized as laws? Is it not a fact that no Confederate flag was ever seen ipon the ocean until after the Confederates had been recognized as belligerents? As for ports, is it not a fact that those which they held were blockaded and never entered except by an occasional venturesome blockade runner? If the Southern ports had been open, who can say when the war would have ended?

When peace came, did it come as the result of a treaty between the Governmental representatives of the two contestants? Not at all. It was the result of the surrender of the Confederate soldiers as prisoners of war. Can any one conscientiously say that a state

of war does not exist in Cuba, and that It has not existed there for more than a year past? Should any one stigmatize a force which has been strong enough and sufficiently valiant successfully to keep in check, and often to conquer in battle, an army which during the period of hostilities has exceeded one hundred thousand soldiers, well equipped, properly disciplined, and commanded by the best officers of

the Spanish army? In spite of this enormous force, the revolutionists have more than maintained themselves. They have gained battles. They have overrun the most imperiant portions of the island. have encamped within sight of the gates of the

city of Havana. If this is not war, what is? They possess no seaport? Of what service would one be to them if they had it? Suppose they captured Matanzas, how long could they hold it? Ships of war from the offing could easily knock it about their cars. If they kept it, a blockade would render it useless. Besides, they do not need a port. Everything which is sent to them they receive. It is remarkable that Spain. with all the cruisers she has on the coasts of the island, has not been able to prevent the landing of any important expedition which has been ent to them.

question. They are not seeking to be recog- mortgages if the Government had not intervened.

nized as a Government. They are seeking to be

recognized as belligerents. Certain it is that these people are fighting to relieve themselves from the thraldom in which they were born, and under which they have been forced to live until now. They are fight-Ing for their property and for the right of selfgovernment. When any of them are taken prisoners, with arms in their hands, they are treated as bandittl and are garroted or shot, When suspects are arrested, they are confined in loathsome dungeons, exiled, or murdered, and this without reference to the age, sex, or

condition of the prisoner. The Cubans are appealing to the people of the United States only for recognition as belliger-ents. The Congress of the United States is willing to give it to them. The people almost manimously approve of the action of Congress, Only the President stands in the way. Is it possible that he will stand there and look quietly on while one of the fairest islands of the sea is converted into a desert and its native inhabitants butchered or sent into exile?

NEW YORK, April 10. AMERICAN.

A LECTURE ON THE MONROE, DOCTRINE.

Not in Accord with the Views of Prof. Phelps.

SCHENECTARY, April 10.-The lecturer to-day in the Butterfield course was Col. Asa Bird Gardiner on the Monroe doctrine, of which he gave the origin and causes, with an account of England's efforts and purposes on both continents. He severely criticised the recent utterances of ex-Minister Pheips, law professor of Yale, at Brooklyn, and Columbia's professor of political science on President Cleveland's Venezuela message, and classed their reasoning with that of the old New England Federalist Governors (anti-Jefferson, anti-Morroev, which in 1812 caused them to refuse their quotas of militia under President Madison's call under the act of 1795, and caused us to lose Canada, he showed the Morroe doctrine to be dear and near to the hearts of the American people, and that in the interest of peace Secretary Olney's letters to Bayard of last July and Cleveland's message apprised the high Tory Cabinet of Great Britain and the powers of Europe that the Morroe doctrine still lives. These messages and the action taken saved us drifting into war to maintain American doctrine. The lecturer's views were warmly and heartily applauded by a full attendance of students and faculty. E. H. Pullen, President of the Bank of the Republic, was announced as the next lecturer on the Slaves of To-day. Gov. McKinley's lecture is promised for next May. The Hon. Bourke Cockran's lecture goes over to the next fall term. Venezueta message, and classed their reasoning

SUNBEAMS.

-Beer costs twenty-five cents a glass, or \$9 a gallon, at Circle City, Alaska.

—A custom of Puritan times has been revived in Machias, Me., in the opening of the town meeting

-The ice crop on the Kennebec River, Maine, this winter was 732,000 tons, and on the Penobscot 150,000 tons. The Icemen expect to get eighty or ninety cents a ton for ice this summer.

woman bleyclist of Springfield, Mass., has kept a record of her riding during the winter, and says that there have been only twenty-six days since Nov. 1, 1895, when she has not been out on her wheel. -Frederick A. Humphreys, who was reputed to

be the oldest Free Mason in the United States, having belonged to the order seventy-four years, died in Janesville, Wis., a few days ago, at the ag of ninety-five years. -A man's dress reform movement has been started in Indianapolis. A club of young men has been

organized the members of which are pledged to wear knickerbockers, "as a rational garment," during the summer months. -Mrs. Persson, the oldest woman in the colony of Swedes at New Sweden, Me., died a few days ago shortly after passing her hundredth birthday. She was more than ninety-five years old when she came to this country. The oldest woman now in

the colony is Mrs. Olson, who attained her ninetyfourth birthday on March 24 last. -One of perhaps many little considered ways in which the forests of the country are being caten ip is in supplying timber for railway trestle work, There are two thousand miles of trestle structure in the United States, according to an estimate by the Forestry Division. This trestle work has to be replaced entirely every nine years, on an average, and every year timber amounting to 200,000,000 feet, board measure, is used for this purpose, Nearly all the timber is cut from the largest and inest trees. The annual expenditure on this work

is estimated at about \$7,000,000. -During the past twelve years more than a hundred persons have been killed on the main street of the town of Jackson, county seat of Breathitt county. Ky., according to the estimate of a resident, All these people were "shot off on the square; nary case of bushwhackin'." The front of the Court House and some of the stores on the street are chipped and scarred very noticeably where promiscuously flying bullets have struck. Only one man has ever been hanged in Breathitt county, and be was borrowed from another county to be used as

an object lesson. -A fog-making and frost-fighting machine has ented and used with suggest in the orghanic about San José, Cal. Prost is the orchardist's most dreaded enemy, and heretofore when one has been expected all available help has been kept busy nathtaining brush fires about the orchards and ineyards. The machine is a furnace on a sled. around the sides and on the top of the furnace is a wire netting, into which are packed straw and other material that will hold moisture. The sled also carries a water tank, and the packing about the furnace is kept wet. The fire is fed with brush and the smoke distributed from a number of chimneys. With the smoke and steam a fog is pro-

temperature and warding off frost Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Two years ago King Menelek applied for admission the Postal Union, but Italy objected. Swedish and Norwegian servants threaten to drive the British housemaid from her place. They are said to be more efficient and willing and are

ready to work for lower wages. Camillo Mazzella and his twin brother, Mgr. Eresto Mazella, Archbishop of Bari, are 63 years old. The Archbishop's coadjutor is his nephew.

Mgr. Orazio Mazzella, who is only 36.

Kari Reimthaler, the composer of the "Bismarck Hymn," died recently at the age of 78 in Bremen wrote an opera, "Kathchen von Heilbronn," and an ratorio, "Jephtha."

X rays are to be applied to practical agriculture. Dr. Gractz of Munich has taken a picture of a oneday old pig, showing its bony structure. tinuing to make pictures of the pig the action of food on its growth will be shown.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been appointed honorary Colonel of the First (King's) Dragoon Guards by Queen Victoria. The only other European sovereigns who are titular heads of firstish regiments are the German Emperor and the Czar. As after twenty years the relative to whom Tiet jens, the singer, left her money has not been found, the English Court of Chancery has ordered that the estate, after proper advertising, shall be distributed as if he were dead. His name was Peter Tieljen; he left Cardiff in 1878 for South America and has not been heard of since,

Goldmark's "Das Heinchen am Herde" has been performed with success at the Vienna Opera House, and is said to be more pleasing than "Hansel und Gretel." The plot is taken from "The Cricket on the Hearth," with Caleb Plummer, the blind girl, and Tilly Slowboy left out, while the cricket is assisted by a chorus of fairles. Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba" and his symphonics gave no hint that he

ould write such a masterpiece. Bookmaking at French races has been declared fliegal by the Court of Appeal, which declares that the only form of betting allowed by the law of 1801 in the part mutuel conducted by the racing socie ics themselves. In the test case brought before it a beakmaker had offered odds in the paddork, not in the field, and all the bets registered were with regular ellents known personally to him, while the accounts were not settled on the course. He was ondemned to fifteen days' imprisonment and a fine of it,000 francs. The Chamber of Deputies will be

asked to change the law, Russia's landed nobility is in a bad way, according to the report of the British Consul at St. Petersburg. More than 100,000 estates, or 41 per cent. of the whole area of land held by nobles, are mort-galled to (lovernment and private land credit inst) tations. The amount of money advanced in ten years was \$632,500,000, of which only \$46,500,000 has been reputal of the capital of \$250,000,000 of the invertigent Land Bank, excited for the ex-press purpose of heiping the landfords, but into has been poid back and little improvement has been made in the estates, the money horrowed having been usually wasted. Many of the estates would They have no Government? That is not the have been long ago sold under foreclosure of the